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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-In the British House of Commons vesterday the Speaker arbitrarily closed the debate on the Irish Protection bill, which was read for the first time; an angry debate followel; Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he will propose more rules for dealing with obstruction. === Over 4,000 dead Tekkes were found inside the fortress of Geok-Tepe. = Prince Bismarck gave his views on the new Economic Council at his soiree.

Domestic.-President Haves in a communication to Congress, yesterday, expressed an earnest hope that the wrongs of the Penca Indians may be re dressed before the expiration of his term of office. Messrs, Eiscock, Reed and Dunnell are prominent candidates for the Speakership of th next House of Representatives. Bay State Print Works, Fall River, Mass., have been sold for \$82,300. — The total losses by the Plymouth, N. C., fire amounted to \$127,500. — W. H. Watson and H. E. Turner were elected Regents of the University by the State Legislature vesterday. ____ The Assembly yesterday passed the Telegraph bell, === A bill was introduced in the New-Jersey Legislature in hostility to the Standard Oil Company, === The settlement of Jofferson, Dake, has been sconiged by a small-pex plague, === Four men were buried beneath an avalanche in Utah. === The Reman Catholic ciercy of the Arch-diocyce of Boston have avowed sympathy with the Irish land agitation. The strike of 4,000 coal miners near Pittsbeen ended an advance of pay

having been granted. Congress.-The new Electoral Count resolutions presented in the Senate by Mr. Morgan were called up yesterday, and gaverise to a debate in which part was taken by a number of Senators of both political parties: the resolutions were finally passed. In the House the District of Columbia Appropriation bill and the Post Route bill were passed. The Apportionment bill came under consideration, and Mr. Cox made a long speech in its advocacy.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-Yesterday was the coldest day but one of the winter; the lowest temperature was 19 at ove zero, ____ Mrs. Caroline Allen was found gailty of ill-treating and starving Mary Hammel, and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$100. === The inquest on the death of Thomas Rooney resulted in the commitment of three women as accessories after the fact. === The Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn died. === The Executive Committee of the World's Fair Commission took important action.

Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 86.91 cents. === Stocks active, and after a strong opening, decilining and closing weak and unsettled.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate slightly warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 11°; lowest, 20: average, 57go.

The electoral pother is about over. The Benate passed yesterday, after a long but friendly debate, the Democratic caucus resolution for governing the count. This makes one occasion on which the Democratic party has been able to control the Democratic Congress.

The Business Men's Society for the Encourage ment of Moderation in Drinking has had marked success in obtaining promises of abstinence or moderation. During the year 25,000 total abstinence pledges were signed, and 33,000 pledges not to drink during business hours. The total of the Society's work in two years is 108,000 pledges.

The fox saw his shadow on the snow yes terday, and every one knows that this phenomenon portends more winter. This was only a pictorial way our ancestors had of stating the fact that a bright Candlemas Day presignified inclement weather, and a good deal of it. There was another saying to the same purpose, formulated, no doubt, before the days of weather strips, whice ran: " As far as the sun shines through the window, the snow will blow under the door," Candlemas Day was certainly more than clear-it was dazzling. The air was pure transparency above, and the snow a clean, glittering white below. Look out for a rise in the price of coal.

The Women's National Anti-Polygamy Society, who have been justifying Governor Murray's action in issuing a certificate of election to Campbell, are not to be blamed perhaps for knowing as little of the law as he seems to know or to be willing to observe. But it is a Bity that the opponents of polygamy should give their adversaries any advantage by taking s clearly untenable position which must be abandoned. The unbroken tenor of precedents

does not elect the person having the smaller number. The House will be compelled as a matter of course to refuse Campbell his seat, following the decision of the Senate in the case of Mr. Abbott, of North Carolina, and the decision of the courts in many States, and the opponents of polygamy will have the mortification of a defeat which need never have been inflicted.

The cold increased everywhere yesterday east of the Mississippi River, while west of that dividing line there was a more moderate temperature. The weather in this region may, doubtless, be expected to soften a little before many hours. The cold was intense yesterday at some points. At Whitehall, N. Y., the mercury was 35° below zero in the morning, and at Saratoga at the same figure. The Newport and Providence harbors are practically blockaded by the ice, and reports frem various points announce delays in traffic on water and land because of ice and snow. If the person who announced some years ago the theory that the climate of these parts was becoming milder and more southern every year has survived the winter, this would not be a good time for him to stand up and show him-

The theory that every man has his price must have had an unquestioning devotee in the lady who has been trying to buy her son's way into the Custom House. She was persuaded by a political confidence-man that he could obtain a position for the young fellow, and the following scale of prices seems to have been established during the transaction: For joining a political association and getting the leader's name on his application, \$25; for the secretary of the Examining Committee in the Custom House, \$75; to "treat" the Collector's secretary, \$5 every time. And after expending over \$200 in this way, the woman discovered that the money had all gone into the negotiator's pocket, while her amintious offspring had been weighed in the examiner's scales and found wanting. The wonder is that such clumsy swindling should have succeeded at all. Indeed, the confidence-man deserves little credit for any of his achievements. The human animal is so fond of being tooled that it cannot be very difficult to oblige him.

The story revealed at the inquest into the death of Rooney, the supposed suicide, is hardly to be surpassed by the paper novels in its horrors of secret crime-a recking tragedy in real life. The old screet-sweeper was murdered by his son, who talked of his deed afterward with appalling calainess. To shield him his aged mother and one of her daughters concocted the story of smeide, and carried their imposition through to success, for the time being, in spite of all the danger of detection and the restiveness of other members of the family who necessarily learned the truth. Rooney's body was laid away in unconsecrated ground, the murderer being present among the mourners, and it was the stigma upon the old man's memory that finally brought the exposure. Eight persons shared the dreadful secret. The murderer escaped before any of them had comage to speak, and yesterday the gray-haired mother and her two daughters were committed to the Tombs as accessories after the fact. The story is almost too grim and foul for the novelist's use, but like much other truth, it surpasses much of the fiction.

President Hayes's special message upon the Ponca case, apart from a little siur upon the Commissioners, which looks as if it might have been inspired by the Interior Department, is a just and seasible one. No part of it is more generous and trank than that in which the President, after saying that the question of responsibility for the original removal of the tribe has ceased to be of practical imperiance, manfully accepts his share i of it as the Executive during woose term the wrong was committed, and declares it to be what he can to secure redress for the painred tribe. This statement, of a character so unusual in an official document, was greered by Mr. Hoar in the Senate as "a most monly and magnanimous utterance." The President recommends an adjustment of the trouble substantially in accordance with the conclusions of the Commission, the two divisions of the tribe to be allowed to remain where taey now are, which is their own choice. To this the President adds an outline of the Indian policy of the future, as he believes it ought to be. This includes industrial and general education, lands in severalty which shall be inalienable for a fixed period, compensation for lands left over after the aliotments have been made, and citizenship. There is nothing here which the best opinion of the country is not ready, and has not long been ready, to accept. The most patient and humane consideration of the Indian problem has been able to devise no better solution than this, and the American people are ready to see the experiment tried. It is much to be hoped that these recommendations may be received with more attention than is usually paid to the words of outgoing Presidents, and that they may be acted upon with less than the customary legislative delay.

A CRISIS IN THE COMMONS. The policy of the majority in the British House of Commons has a striking merit which the tactics of the Home Rulers themselves have lacked. That merit is originality. The small faction led by Mr. Parnell have followed the same beaten track which he opened for them during the session of 1877. At that time seven Irish members, of whom only five were in the House simultaneously, contrived to obstruct the business of the session even when the rules had been twice amended after prolonged debate; and the measure was only carried after the Opposition hal compelled the Government to hold their ground and exhaust the physical resources of this insignificant group of malcontents. In like manner the leaders of the present Opposition have whipped in the Government and insisted upon the suppression of wilful and determined obstruction; and the session of the Commons has been protracted in the expectation that from twenty to thirty men would ultimately talk themselves into silence and give up the struggle from sheer exhaustion. After fortyone hours of debate the Home Ruiers were still fighting within the same general lines and showing no signs of weakness or irresolution. The effort to tire them out was fluences of nature and of time; if need be, then abandoned. A legislative coup delat was suddenly executed. In an instant Obstruc- has passed off the stage. tion was stamped out. The Speaker closed the debate as abruptly as M. Gambeita might have done. The Home Rulers were silenced, The Commons by a vote of 164 to 19 instructed | in their own light, and are contageous enough the Government to bring in the Coercion Act, and fixed an hour for a second reading.

One of the most singular features of this extraordinary struggle has been the unwillinguess of the presiding officer to apply the Standing Rules which were expressly dein this country is that the ineligibility of the signed for use in such an emergency. Toward

candidate having the larger number of votes the close of the second night's debate the former Home Secretary reminded the Speaker that he had power to stop such proceedings, and subsequently another Conservative leader made a futile effort to subject the offenders to Parliamentary discipline. At that time eleven members had spoken thirty-three times on motions for adjournment, and thus exposed themselves to the penalty of being named for wilful obstruction and disorderly conduct; yet the presiding officer hesitated to enforce the rules. In 1878 Major O'Gorman repeatedly interrupted the Secretary for War and openly disregarded the warning of the Speaker, and a motion was carried whereby he was directed to withdraw, after being named by the Chair. In the present instance no attempt was made to discipline the minority in this way. The majority seem to have realized that even these exceptional rules would prove a weak barrier, and that the Irish members would still have all the fighting ground they needed. The crisis had come when historic precedents were to be no longer honored. The Speaker was to assume a prerogative which no Speaker of the Commons had exercised for many generations. He was to declare the debate closed, silencing those who insisted upon their Parliamentary privileges and depriving the representatives of thirty constituencies of rights which had come to be regarded as inclienable. Nor was this the end. The House was to receive his announcement with cheers and sustain his action by a vote of 164 to 19; and the Premier was to propose a radical measure whereby the Speaker would be invested with unlimited power over Parliamentary discussion, and the rights of minorities, which have always been jealously guarded by British legislators, would be impaired.

No one can read the accounts of this extraordinary session of Parliament without realizing that the Constitution has been practically suspended in this crisis, and that the only ground on which the Government can justify their course is the necessity of pitting one revolutionary force against another. close of the debate and passage of the Previous Question may enable the Mini-try to put an end to Obstruction and to deal vigorously with the land agitators, but these privileges may be purchased at high cost-The precedents of Parliamentary life, written and un written, have been violated; and the great body of the English people have a feeling of veneration for precedents which lacks little of being religious. The Speaker exercised a right with which the presiding officers of some National Legislatures are intrusted, but it had never been conferred upon him; and the Previous Question, which has een recognized as a necessity at Washington, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, and all the other eapitals with only two excepcions, should not be adopted in London under any legislative restraint whatever. When the excitement is over. Englishmen will regret that the majority had not shown more patience.

Without giving much credence to the probability of a serious division in the Solid South, either now or during the coming Administration, we are by no means inclined to dispute the statement that there is in many portions of the South an increasing dissatisfaction with the rule of Bourlouism. Little knots of people here and there, and in some instances perhaps whole communities, chafe under the tyranny of the sectionalism and provincialism that have survived the war, and would gladly throw off the yoke. But tyrantly though it be, they who are uneasy under it is the tyrapny of a prevailing public scutiand bound them together in an alliance tall, when there was an urgent demand in the tion, breed sullenness and dissatisfaction. It a people whose pride had been humbled, their expectations disappointed, their fortunes sacrificed, and their cause defeated. We have made the mistake of impatience.

These are huris that only time can heal, as we are slowly learning. If we have been impatient, we have, to be sure, the satisfaction of knowing that in our impotience there has been nothing but kindness. We have been over-officious and demonstrative in our good-nature. Our tenders of good-will and our conethatory advances have given offence, as heaping lumiliation upon their already sufficiently wounded pride. Sooner than receive tavors at the hands of the party that had defeated them they would join hands with their old allies, whom they had always used and despised, and keep up the old unprofitable fight. The scople who refused the advances of an Administration that went so far to meet them as to give them a Cabinet appointment. and who turned upon the Cabinet offi er so appointed with denunciation as a renegad, are in no mood to be won by kindness. It is greatly to be regretted, but we must take men and things as they are. The Republican party stands at this moment in the attitude of having granted the Democrats of the South-who call themselves, and, for that matter, by means that need not be described, make themselves, "the ruling classes"-everything at as low a rate of interest as possible. they have demanded, except the control of the Government. That they kindly but firmly refuse to concede. The result we have seen in the acts of the last two Congresses, and the attitude of the Solid South at the late election. The conclusion is inevitable that much as the North may desire the extinction of sectionalism and the establishment of a perfect union, it can do nothing to hasten it, except offer an unconditional surrender, which it will not do. We must wait the healing inuntil the generation that took part in the war

We hear occasionally of patriotic atterances from Southern statesmen who are wise enough to see that the Southern people are standing to say so. And there are reports, too, of a better state of feeling in some parts of the South, of the revival of business, the inception of new enterprises and other signs of commercial activity, all of which have a tendency to lift the community out of narrow-

and more liberal views, substituting patriotism for provincialism. These signs of progress are sneered at by the Bourbons, who when people talk about having regard for the material interests of the South in their political action, call it contemptuously the "commercial method. Theirs is the sentimental method which now, as always, is ready to sacrifice everything and sit in the ashes of their poverty and pride rather than work in harmony with political opponents for whom they have a traditional hatred. The Solid South will by-and-by divide. Of that we have no doubt. It is purely a question of time, and we have no idea that it can be hastened by any external application of either kindness or force. It will come through the influences to which we have referred-of business activity, commercial enterprise, development of material resources, and all things that set men on to thinking toward the future instead of dreaming over the past. The South cannot be coaxed, and there is no disposition anyto drive it. The present Adwhere ministration carried conciliation to the verge of surrender, and we saw the effect of it. There will be no repetitions of that blunder. The Republican party and the people of the North stand upon the record. Every possible experiment has been tried to conciliate these people and make them feel friendly toward the Government that pardoned their rebellion. We can only wait now till a new generation comes up or the present one begins to see its own interest.

REDUCING INDEBTEDNESS.

Few consider how important a work the Government is doing in the steady reduction of the public debt. The monthly debt statements as they appear, each with its record of reduction for the month, are noticed rather as a matter of course, or pass wholly unnoticed. Yet the industrial and commercial condition of the country, its splendid advance in public credit, its ready command of the capital of the whole civilized world for solid undertakings, and its marvellous growth in wealth and prosperity, all depend more largely than many imagine upon the steady and sure reduction of the public debt. What this administration has done in that direction may be stated in a single sentence: Since March 4, 1577, the public debt has been reduced \$196,000,000. The debt statement for February 1 shows a

reduction of \$7,382.168, making \$50,172,727 for the seven months of the current fiscal year. The reduction for the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year was \$26,500,000. During the past month there has been no change in the principal of the debt bearing interest, except a small decrease in the refunding certificates. The interest due has been diminished \$6,400,000; the debt on which interest has ceased, \$4,200,000, and the interest thereon \$100,000. There are still out-tanding of called five-twenty bonds, \$519,750; of tenforty boads, \$1,201,800; of consols of 1865-'68, \$2.719,800; and of sixes of 1889, \$2,117,000. Many of the outstanding called bonds are still in the Treasury on deposit, though not drawing interest, as security for bank circulation. The reduction in the delt would have been nearly \$10,000,000 for the month had not the expenditures been larger by \$2,500,000 than in January of last year, a fact due in part to the increased payments for pensions. If the present Congress contrives to greatly enlarge that hole in the Treasury, which the passage of the Pensions Acrears act opened, it is quite possible that the reduction of the debt may proceed at a slower

dollars, against \$18,190,518 at the beginning of January, I effect, the cument; the hardest in the world to throw off, the coinage of this metal during the on account of the time and patience required month has accomplated in the Treasand the technism-s of the process. Southern mry, and, of course, the stock of gold politics have always been grounded in sections, which would otherwise have been held is coralism. We do not speak of it to compain of respondingly dimenshed. The decrease in his "personal duty and earnest desire" to do it, for it was the absolute logic of the situation gold coin and builton during the month was so long as the institution of slavery separated \$2,250,000. Thus the Saver bill again operwhich seemed to them essential for self- inverior for more currency of any sort, the preservation. And although this bond Treesury was able to force into circulation of union no longer exists, it is easy to under- nearly all the solver coined, so that the stand how the sectionalism engendered by amount of standard dollars lying title and slavery, instead of being excurguished by suscless in its vanits increased but little from emancipation, has been, it possible, deepened | September 1 to December 1, and only about and embittered. It is herdly to be wondered \$800,000 in the month of December. But at that, in a society constituted as it was in there is no longer such a demand for silver Southern communities before the war, defeat dollars; the cours, if issued, are quickly sent should knit its elements more closely together, back in exchange, for certificates, or in payand, instead of inculcating philosophic resigna- ment of duties; and the accumulation of silver has begun again. Nor is there any was the most natural thing to be expected in reason to suppose that it can be arrested, except for a short time whenever a new demand for more currency in use suddenly arises, During most of the year, the Treasury is forced to add to its stock of silver which the people refuse to take, by parting with a corresponding amount of the gold which it has or should receive.

The condition of the Treasury in other respects, and its prospects as to revenue, are entirely satisfactory. The imports in Juniary, 1881, were smaller than in January, 1880, so that the customs receipts were only \$14,575,000, about \$1,442,000 less than during the corresponding month last year. The internal revenue is well maintained, and in January amounted to \$10,248,000. Both branches of the revenue are yielding largely. and there should be no difficulty in effecting a reduction in the debt of more than \$75,000,000 for the year. There are two dangers, which Congress has no right to overlook. It has no right to exhaust the Treasury by wasteful expenditure, or by opening the Treasury to frauds, whether in the name of the pensioners or otherwise. And it has no right to continue any longer the comage of dollars which the people do not want and will not take, at a time when the accumulation of silver weakens the public credit, and when the Government needs to borrow \$600,000,000

habit of tasking itself to correct the bluoders of other newspapers. It is no part of our duty, for example, to set right musapprehensions caused by newspapers which were so foolish as to print Secretary Schurz's garbled report of the examination of Senator Dawes and Mr. Walter Alien before the Senate Ponca Committee the other day. THE TERRENE discovered the character of that report when it was received, and not, like most of our contemporaries, the May after publication. Our reasers have therefore been spared the misfortune of receiving and the labor of correcting Talse inspressions. But there is a question involved which the Senate Committee or the Senate itself should consider. Senator Dawes, in his card characterizing Mr. Schurz's report as to accurate and describing the Ponca Commission, declared that "the whole procreding was something entirely outside of all his previous experience of the conduct of Congressional Committee investigations or of tolerated treatment of witnesses." All reports, public and private, confirm this statement. The whole episode, from Mr. Schurz's unfair and insulting treatment of

report of their testimony, seems to have been an outrage. It is possible to protect witnesses against a part of such injustice, and the Senate should do it, if the Senate Committee will not. Meantime we have to say to our Associated Press Agent at Washington that Mr. Schurz has used him about long enough at our expense.

The Hon. S. S. Cox assures us that his quotation from "The Blue and the Gray" was not so bad as the reporters, or the printers, made it, and that he has set it all right in The Congressional Record. A great many things are better in The Congressional Eccord than on the floor, and for this reason we should like to see The Congressional Record abolished in order that the floor might be improved. But we willingly accept Mr. Cox's explanation and are gratified to find that his literature is not yet as bad as his politics.

Mr. Don C. Henderson, one of the veterans of Michigan journalism, who for twenty-five years has published a model weekly paper at Allegan, has been invited to a wider field of work, and will, early in March, start a new Republican morning daily in the thriving, growing city of Grand Rapids. The place needs such a paper, and Mr. Henderson is just the man to make it succeed.

Why not have a little speculation now about the foreign missions? Cabinet-making seems to have come to a stop for want of fresh material.

It is a mistake to suppose that colored Republicans have been neglected in the distribution of Government offices. The Ministers to Hayti and Liberia are colored men; so is the Marshal of the District of Columbia and the Naval Officer at New-Orleans. A considerable number of minor official places North and South are also filled by persons of African descent. And if we are not in error there are one or two negro Consuls in Europe, where they no doubt help to dispel a doubt in the minds of the people as to whether most Americans are black or copper-

It is said that General Hancock is going to be present at the inauguration of President Garfield. Well, why not ? He was a good soldier and a good patriot long before he was put in the faise attitude of a Democratic statesman. The country has al-most forgotten that he ran for President along with one Mr. English of Indiana.

J. S. Miller, the new California Senator, has been interviewed in Chicago. ife is in favor of the new Chinese treaty, because it gives Congress power to regulate immigration. He does not think it affects existing laws so as to enable Chinamen to become naturalized citizens. In reply to a question about Sand Lots Kearney, he said "Kearney is a dead cock in the pit. He has lost his following entirely. The people of California, Mr. Milier said, are greatly interested in the Interoceanic Canal question. interested in the Interoceanic Canal question. Act one-third of their last wheat crop has been shipped because of high freight rates and want of facilities. They believe the Nicaragua route to be the best. California has two aspirants for Cabinet places, according to the Senator. Mr. Sarzent would like to be Secansary of the Nawy, and Mr. Davis looks toward the Postmaster-Generalship.

Four weeks from to-merrow will be moving-day t the White House.

If there is anything in the law of chances, Mr. Hise ack ought to have a good show for the Speaker-ship. New-York has never had the office but once-thed was in 1825, when John W. Taylor was elected —and it is about time it came around to her again.

William D. Shepherd, who has just been appointed Collector of Galve-ton, was born in Lake County, Onto, and served through the war in the famous 7th Ohio Infantry. But then he has live i in Texas tifteen years, and been a customs officer there for ten. Neverth less, he is a carpet-bagner still, according to the Southern application of the term. If he had early thought from V remain or Georgia, however, he would be a thoroughbred Texan by this time.

The burning question in politics past now is whether there will be anything alreager than ten served to cuests at the White House during the next administration. There is reason to suspect that in harmony with the people. The lucky name in this country is James. General

Garbeld will be the tifth President of that name, his predecessors being Mactison, Mouroe, Polk and Bahanan. No other name occurs half or frequently it the list of Presidents. There have been but three Johns-the two Adamses and Tyler-and the only other using repeated is Andrew, which was berne by Jackson and his outlier and in oncessful initiater, domined. The cutter which one in the cite is the list are tringer, Thereby, Martin, William, Zachary, St. land, grantlin, Atrabaco, Utysses and Kotherford.

General Grant in fast smarting up the old trad tion that an ex-President is been blooked a dignofic do nothing so tof life. 'With the World's Fair and a Mexicus radioset or his boods, and the Nic-procus canal project to look after, be is about as

Stanley Matthews once I ved in Memphis, The bar of that city held a full meeting on the 29th uit, and passed resolutions approving his appointment to the Supreme Bench, and requesting the Ter nesser Scoators to vote for his confirmation. It is highly complimentary to Mr. Matthewa that in the two cates where he has lived, and machine, law the hade ement of his appointment from the bar should

electoral count-whether the vote of Georgia shall be counted. The G-orgia electors refused to obey the United States law fixing the day for them to meet, and assembled on another day prescribed by an old rebel State statute. They chose to reassert the old heresy of state kights in an offensive and who by unnecessary manner. Their votes should be rejected.

THE DRAMA. CLARA MORRIS AS CAMILLE.

Miss Morris will repeat at the Union Square Theatre to-day the impersonation of Camille which she gave there on Tuesday afternoon. The house,

that day, was crowded, and, although the perform-

ance lasted four hours, the pleased and eager audience remained to the last, enthralled and overwhelmed with the woeful singularity, the passionate sincerity, and the incessant nervous force of this extraordinary woman. In the embodiment of Camille by Miss Morris there is a lack of the element of feminine fascination needful to constitute, with other elements, a universal enslaver of the masculine fancy, while, morally and intellectually, the nature denoted is far above the Camille level. It is not bewitching; it is not coquettish; it would lead nobody into temptation; and it is almost didactic, from the very outset, with its inherent morality of nature, and with its obvions weight of physical and spiritual suffering. These considerations point to its defect. The actress strikes in it but one note, and that is the note of agony. Upon this, however, her touch is magnificent. In the interview with Dural and the subsequent parting with Armand, in her shuddering anguish at the culmination of the ball-room scene, and in portions of the death scene, Miss Morris attains to ample and selended greatness in the utterance of fetive misery. Through her every look and tone and movement, in these scenes, the observer perceives such a profound knowledge of suffering as is little less than awful; and this knowledge of suffer ing is, of course, combined with a prodigious capacity to feel. Here, accordingly, lies the charm of the work-in the tender homanity, ernelly afflicted, and bearing its affliction granuly. It is not the analysis of sickness or dissolution that makes this portraiture dominant. That business is, comparatively, mechanical, and Miss Morris carries it too faras Matilda Heron did-making the climax smell of the drug store and the sick-room, and this is manifestly wrong art. But it is the thrilling reality of the passion and the illimitable depth of the anguish that blend to make this work an almost unrivalled power upon the human heart. The face of this Camille, when old Dural tells her that his daughter now loves just as she loves; the tone of utter abandonment to miserable fate with waich the haggard splen for of the figure in the ball-coom, is so utterly and rightly invested; and the eloquent, forlorn act of the dying woman, in covering with her arm her bleachest and ghastly averted countenance, when she gives her portrait to her heart-broken leverthese are among the swift and splendid touches that reveal the genius of tears. Deep beneath this performance it was perfectly easy to see the flow of a ness, intolerance and sectionalism into larger | the witnesses to Mr. Schurz's unfair and inisleading | great heart, alike wonderfully sensitive and long | duty and inclinate

and deeply tortured smid the thorns and mysteries of human experience. There is no call for a particular disquisition upon the moral, social and physical questions that hinge upon the subject; but it may be well, in the interest of readers, to say that those students of the acted drams in our time, who would see a great work, should carefully

Gustave..... Messenger.... Arthur Camille.....

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Thomas, the widow of the General, is now living quietly at Troy. She receives no pension. M. Gambetta is one of the members of a Crema-

The late J. C. Ramsay, the brother of the Secretary of War, who committed suicide last week, has left \$10,000 to Marian, daughter of the Secretary. Mme. Rudersdoff, the singer, has just lost her plensant summer residence at Berlin, Mass., by fire, supposed to be of an incendiary origin.

Adelina Patti has been singing at Nice, and Madame Blanc, of Monaco, has given to the prima donna a present of a handsome tiara of diamonds.

Mr. Parnell is picturesquely described by a Viennese correspondent as "a charming cavalier with pale, finely cut face, a fine brow, and thoughtful but cheerful eyes."

General Simon Cameron is going to Havana by way of Key West. He will return home by way of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, after an absence of six weeks. Miss Isabella Bateman is to continue the manage-

ment of her late mother's theatre, the Sadler's Wells. Miss Bateman is a pretty young woman, with good taste and excellent ability as an actress. She has played, among other roles, Desdemona to Mr. Irving's Othello. M. Edmond About has sold his share in the XIXme

Siecle for \$3,000, but will still remain the Editor of the journal which he founded and has made successful. He contemplates entering on an active political career. He has lately become a landed pro-prietor.

James R. Brown, brother of the Senator fr Georgia, is a Judge in that State and a model of conscientiousness. A railway accident made him a half hour late in reaching the Court House in Marietta the other day. He nor only apologized to the lawyers assembled, but ordered that a fine of \$5 against nimself should be entered.

Augusta, Empress of Germany, has received from the Empress of Japan a holiday gift of beautiful Japanese dogs. They arrived at the Palace in charge of a Japanese official, who had conveyed them all the way from Yedo to Berlin carefully packed in a handsome kennel, the interior of which was luxuriously lined with silken cushions. Boiled rice is "the chief of their diet;" and grave doubts are catertained by the Berlin Zoological authorities with respect to thoir acclimatization. The eminent animal painter, Sperling, has been commissioned by the Empress to take their potenties.

GENERAL NOTES.

Allegheny College, Meadville, Ponn., is in an aproor. Three young women have been suspended for refusing to remain in Boarding Hall and the Senior lass, composed of young men, have taken part to the neurrection by absenting themselves from recitations.

Jeffrey Washington, a colored man, who had een for thirty-three yours serton of the Methodist Church at Jackson, Miss., was recently buried at that place. His pail-bourers were among the most prominent and respected citizens, and the funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. McLourin, of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. Dr. Hunter, of the Presbyterian Church, He was universally respected for his lategrity and flicity. A Southern paper pertincitly solar. What course man dying at the North was ever smiling homosul? The colored ocapie of the South will at ouce perceive the propriety of becoming church sextons and living to three-score-and-ten.

The course of the Rev. B. C. Miller, late paster of the Referenced Church at Roxbury, has thrown that village into what is midly termed in the depatch "a whiri of excitement." The paster boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Pavid Wilnams, and he was caught kissing Mrs. Williams. this explanation is full if not satisfac-tory. the is of the Reformed Church. Mrs. Williams is Brotist. They had been engaged in a private theologic car the useron, concerning the morits of their respective er of the argument, but to show that he was mos waved he re belows butred, he administered the chaste so me in question, and was gaught doing it by a young lady who hat instant entered the apartment. The young lady old want she had seen. She would have been more of sa that woman thebe had held her peace. Boing charged with the dreadful dee I, Dominic Miller scorned to denz II. "If was a holy also," he said, "provapted by a brotherly interest and entirely scriptural." The husband of the lady takes the same view of the matter and scorns to companin of the consuler of the dominic, but the character is not as easily satisfied, and the Rev. Mr. Miller has resigned to spastoral charge. He may not be a had man, but he is certainly a foolish one. By and by elerginen like the Rev. Mr. Miller will learn to avoid even the appearance of evil.

At Foolish we had a present of the control o charged with the dreadful deel, Dominie Miller scorned

An Englishman who visits this country and appreciates what is best in the pational character a habits of life is a rarity. Mr. T. R. Wilkinson, the cashis of the Mauchester and Salford Bank, after keeping his eyes open in the United States for a month has re crossed the Atlantic and written a series of generous letters en different phases of American life. These have been so fair, so able and so interesting that it is to be hop d he will publish them to book form. In closing the scries he remarks: "In my travels in the States, I was fren reminded, without knowing why, or what had clone to my imagination, from the days, when as an ob soure worker, in sympathy with the cause of justice and freedom, I read the words of our great countryman, to December, 1862, who speaking at Birming am of what was to his mind's eye, said: 'It may be but a vision but I will cherish it. I see one vast confederation stretching from the frozen North in unbroken line to the glowing South, and from the wild billows of the Athatte westward to the calmer waters of the Pacine main; and I see one prope, and one language, and one law and one laft, and, over all that wide continent, the home of treedom, and a refuse for the oppressed of every race and of every clime." More than twenty years are Markinson united with other literary man of Manchoster in urging Raspa Walto Emerson to visit their city and in giving in one of the most ordinal and hospitacle receptions with which any American has ever been honored in England. ing from the frozen North in unbroken line to the glow-

PUBLIC OPINION.

"Stiff in opinion, always in the wrong, every-thing by turns, notining leng"-that's the Democratic party.-[Syracuse Standard (Rep.)]

New-England would give a hearty support to Mr. Reed if there existed the community of interest and union of sectiment that formerly provailed here ite is one of the brightest and best-equipped members of the House, and has quickly won an enviable position.— [Boston Beraid (Ind.)]

Stanley Marthews has not an equal in ability on the supreme beach at the present time. He is one of the best lawvers in the country. The enjection to him is that he hands from a State which already has a double representation in the court.—jet. Louis Giobe-Democrat (Rep.)

[That is trivial, if true, provided he is the best man for the place, and besides, it isn't true. The Chief-Justice is now the only representative of Ohio on the Supreme Bench .- Ed.]

THE SOUTH'S UNFORTUNATE SITUATION.

Prove The New Orleans Those (1980.)

The political situation of the South is most unfortunate, considered with relation to her party after attors. Not that she is wrong in remaining in expending to the Republic in party, constituted and organized as it has been and is, but because the Democratic party, led as it is, dictaicen to as it has been, is simply no party at it. And so it is that all over the South the question is being asked, what shall or can be done to place the south in the line of political progress as an integral party of the Union! We are content here to reat be inquiry with the single suggestion that there will be no improvement or change until the statesmen of the South, use men of interigence, learning and experience, who are the peer's of any in the land, resolve to think for taring selves again, and that they will not any longer take their position of principles, or rather their party principles, at second hand.

There are those who assume that the future

and who predict discord unless this or that element of the party is given special prominence. But this is only assumption. Nothing has transpired to indicate that may one is making improper demands upon the President in this direction. It is true, nevertheless, that there is a very federal desire, not that any element of the party should be given special consideration, but that no element of the party should be ignored. Either externs would be unwise, and because it would be unwist there is no probability that General Garfield will adopt either. In making up ins Cabinots General Garfield will adopt either. In making up ins Cabinots General Garfield will adopt either, in making up ins Cabinots General Garfield will be influenced by two considerations: He will desire, first, to surround himself by competent ad itsers; and, secondly, in making his selections as will keep in view the shader of difference that exist within the party lines. The second consideration must, of course, be kept subordinate to the first; but the material from which to choose is so abundant that lacro need be no conflict between duty and inclination.